

Epilepsy

Epilepsy may occur at any age, although it is most frequent in children. It can also occur as a result of a traumatic brain injury, stroke, or a tumour in the brain. Epilepsy is a medical condition that may entail special educational needs (SEN). Because epilepsy is a highly unique disorder, how it impacts a child's schooling will differ. (SEN Solicitors, n.d.).

Identify

If your child has had several seizures, an epilepsy diagnosis may be considered. The GP will usually refer them to a paediatrician. You (or, if your child is capable, your child) may be asked to provide a detailed account of the events leading up to, during, and after the seizure. (www.medicalnewstoday.com, 2019). There are several epilepsy syndromes and kinds of epileptic seizures. Many of these indicators are common among children. However, if they occur frequently and appear to be odd, they should be reported to a doctor. Even if a youngster has seizures, it is frequently not epilepsy.

Diagnosed

A diagnosis is made by looking at what happened to you before, during, and after your seizures. Epileptic seizures happen suddenly and without warning, and a person may be unaware that one is about to happen. (epilepsy.society.org.uk, n.d.). Seizures can be caused by high fevers and certain diseases, so it's critical that you and your doctor get the diagnosis right.

Barriers

Children encounter a number of challenges in the school system. A child's academic, emotional, behavioural, and social adjustment are all intertwined. For example, genuine concern for a child's physical safety in the school yard may take precedence over care for his or her social integration. Learning or behavioural difficulties specific to epilepsy may be misconstrued or rejected as unrelated to the disease, resulting in inefficient classroom management tactics, placement, or help as suggested in the individualised educational plan (IEP). It's more likely that you'll have learning challenges and academic underachievement. Many children may not meet the school's criteria for learning difficulties because their reading, spelling, and math skills are growing normally. Nonetheless, they have significant learning disabilities as a result of the specific areas of weakness described above. In most children with epilepsy, a localised brain abnormality can produce a variety of distinct learning problems. Some children with epilepsy have global learning deficits (developmental delay) as a consequence of extensive brain abnormalities; nevertheless, these children are more likely to have a variety of specialised learning issues as a result of a concentrated brain abnormality. Children with a scar in the temporal lobe's centre, for example (mesial temporal sclerosis), may struggle with long-term auditory and visual memory. Seizures, as well as after-seizure weariness or disorientation (post ictal state), might interfere with learning for minutes or hours. Aggression, whether verbal or behavioural, can strike unexpectedly and with little or no warning.



Appropriate support strategy

Make sure the school-aged reader receives masses of practice analyzing books that are not too tough. They need to understand as a minimum 90 percent of the words without any help. Stopping any more frequently than that to parent out a phrase makes it tough for children to cognizance on the overall that means of the story. This encourages them to move slower, which offers them greater time to procedure what they study and in flip improves studying comprehension. Plus, they're now not handiest seeing the phrases -they may be listening to them, too! You also take turns studying aloud. Make certain your faculty-aged reader receives plenty of practice reading books that are not too hard. They ought to understand at least 90 percentage of the words without any help. Stopping any extra often than that to figure out a phase makes it difficult for children to consciousness on the overall which means of the story.

Reference

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